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LETTER DATED 7 NOVEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey to you herewith the fourth report of the Multinational Force in Haiti, submitted to the Security Council in accordance with paragraph 13 of Council resolution 940 (1994).

I would be grateful if you would circulate this as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT

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Annex

Fourth report of the Multinational Force in Haiti
dated 7 November 1994

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Security Council resolution 940 (1994) authorizes "Member States to form a multinational force (MNF) ... to use all necessary means to facilitate the departure from Haiti of the military leadership, consistent with the Governors Island Agreement, the prompt return of the legitimately elected President and the restoration of the legitimate authorities of the Government of Haiti, and to establish and maintain a secure and stable environment that will permit the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement." The resolution further requests States members of the multinational force "to report to the Security Council at regular intervals".

2. This is the fourth such report, summarizing multinational force operations in Haiti from 20 October to 6 November 1994. It reports the coalition's progress towards achieving the objectives laid out in resolution 940 (1994).

II. SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

3. At the end of its seventh week of operations, the force level stands at about 16,500, with an additional 800 international police monitors, representing troops and international police monitors from nearly 30 nations. The majority of the multinational force's operations continue to be centred in Port-au-Prince, but United States Special Forces troops have visited nearly 500 towns in the countryside and are in place at 27 sites outside the capital. Police monitors will soon expand their operations from Port-au-Prince, Cap Haitien and Les Cayes, into St. Mark, Gonaives and other locations.

4. The period from 20 October to 6 November was characterized by increased stability and security in Haiti as well as decreased Haitian-on-Haitian violence. Since the last report, there have been no attacks on multinational force personnel and no incidents in which multinational force personnel had to fire their weapons in self-defence. Multinational force operations have promoted a secure and stable environment, setting the stage for eventual transition to the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH). United Nations Special Representative Lakhdar Brahimi visited Haiti from 23 to 28 October to observe conditions on the ground.

5. The expansion of the multinational force into the outlying areas, including the larger cities, towns and villages, has assisted in maintaining stability throughout Haiti. The 1,035-person Bangladeshi battalion assumed the security missions for Port-au-Prince airfield, Fort Dimanche, the Haitian Sugar Company and Camp d'Application, taking over from United States forces. The Guatemalan contingent deployed to Cap Haitien and was immediately integrated into security operations by assuming the port security mission and conducting patrols. The Caribbean Community battalion continued to provide security at the

Port-au-Prince port and, for the ongoing repatriation operations of Haitians from Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

6. With input from the Government of Haiti, the multinational force is overseeing the dismantling of several companies of the Forces Armées d'Haiti. The weapons reduction and weapons buy-back programmes have resulted in well over 13,000 weapons and explosives being taken out of circulation. When provided with credible intelligence, the multinational force continues to conduct raids to confiscate weapons caches. Most of the confiscated and purchased weapons have been destroyed. The weapons buy-back programme has moved into a new phase, in which multiple buy-back sites will operate concurrently. The programme will receive more publicity, and the multinational force in outlying areas will be provided with funds to facilitate immediate payment for weapons offered.

7. The multinational force continues to detain Haitians who pose a threat to the Government of Haiti, or the United Nations personnel in Haiti. Of the 200 people detained to date, 32 are still being held. It is believed that other former army or paramilitary members have gone into hiding or left the country.

8. The establishment of an interim Haitian police force is on track. The employment of combined patrols by the Forces Armées d'Haiti, international police monitors and multinational force Military Police is proving effective in both Cap Haitien and Port-au-Prince. The Haitian police are visibly more confident and competent in the performance of their duties. The international police monitors are expanding their operations to the countryside, with security provided by multinational force presence as needed and appropriate.

9. The International Criminal Investigative Training and Assistance Programme (ICITAP) completed the first class of the six-day transition course on 29 October, and the second class on 5 November, resulting in a total of over 700 graduates to be deployed in the Port-au-Prince area. Participants in the next several one-week classes will be recruited from the outlying areas. The plan for the permanent police academy is well-formulated and on schedule. Close coordination between the multinational force and UNMIH police commanders is ongoing.

III. ESTABLISHING A SECURE AND STABLE ENVIRONMENT

10. The last two weeks have seen exponential improvement in the security environment in Haiti. The multinational force in Haiti has succeeded in maintaining the environment necessary to facilitate the operation of the Government by the legitimately elected leaders while continuing infrastructure improvements to set the stage for the hand-over of operations to UNMIH. An important part of these improvements are the recently completed base camps, three in Port-au-Prince and one in Cap Haitien, which currently house multinational force troops and will eventually be turned over to UNMIH. In addition, close coordination and collaboration between the multinational force and the UNMIH advance team staff continue on a daily basis in an effort to smooth the transition from the multinational force to UNMIH.

11. Political developments have encouraged the trend towards stability and security. President Aristide continues to reach out to his former opponents, and has met with a large and inclusive range of leaders to discuss the timing of upcoming legislative elections. His nomination of a Prime Minister was another sign of progress. Agreement on an electoral commission will further the process considerably. A United Nations elections specialist has visited Haiti to assist with preparations.

12. The need for emergency humanitarian civil affairs projects has decreased somewhat. The multinational force civil affairs division will now assess humanitarian civil affairs projects and serve as a liaison between appropriate agencies. Recently, 30 civil affairs advisers were deployed to assist the United States Embassy/United States Agency for International Development and the Government of Haiti in planning and setting up functional government ministries.

13. Delivery of civilian fuel on 20 October in the Port-au-Prince area, and to outlying areas beginning 22 October, was a significant signal that Haiti is returning to economic normalcy. The return of fuel had an immediate impact on the local economies with the clear return of vendors to the markets and goods for sale. The streets and markets are open and crowded; traffic jams are routine. Local markets all over the country are functioning at a much higher level than in the recent past, as fears of crime and corruption have diminished.